

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This invention relates to a safety device for working on top of an elevator car, which is employed in an elevator in which a driving machine is disposed at an upper portion of a hoistway, and which prevents a worker from colliding against the driving machine while working on top of the car.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Fig. 13 is a side view showing a conventional elevator such as disclosed, for example, in EP0926093A, and Fig. 14 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 13. In the figures, a driving machine 2 having a sheave 3 is fixed to an upper portion of a hoistway 1. A middle portion of a main rope 4 is wound around the sheave 3.

[0003] A car 5 and a counterweight 6 are suspended by the main rope 4. A pair of car suspending sheaves 7 around which the main rope 4 is wound are provided at a bottom portion of the car 5. A counterweight suspending sheave 8 around which the main rope 4 is wound is provided at a top portion of the counterweight 6. The car 5 is provided with car doors 9. Landing doors 10 opposing the car doors 9 are provided on a hall side.

[0004] A door machine 11 for opening/closing the car doors 9 and the landing doors 10 is mounted on a top portion of the car 5. Also, a fence 12 for restricting the area of movement for a worker while working on top of the car 5 is erected on the top portion of the car 5.

[0005] In such an elevator, as shown in Fig. 14, a portion of the driving machine 2 is disposed in an area where the car 5 is projected in its raising and lowering direction. In other words, a portion of the driving machine 2 overlaps the car 5 when looked at from above. Accordingly, a fear exists that a worker may run into the driving machine 2 while working on top of the car 5. To prevent this, the worker is kept from entering an area S1 directly below the driving machine 2 by providing the fence 12.

[0006] Further, since a space S3 is secured above an area S2 on the car 5 where the worker can move, the worker can safely carry out his work while standing even if the car 5 moves to an uppermost position.

[0007] However, since various devices other than the door machine 11 are disposed on top of the car 5, and because it is difficult to actually provide the fence 12, the fear exists that the work space will become very small if the fence 12 is provided.

[0008] Next, Fig. 15 is a side view showing a conventional elevator such as disclosed, for example, in Japanese Utility Model Publication No. 48-3961, and Fig. 16 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 15. In the figures, a ceiling detection plate 14 is suspended from a ceiling portion of the hoistway 1 through a plurality of

hangers 13.

[0009] In such an elevator, when the worker works on top of the car 5, if the car 5 is raised and the worker contacts the ceiling detection plate 14, it is detected by a sensor (not shown), to thereby stop the raising of the car 5. Accordingly, the worker is prevented from colliding against the driving machine 2.

[0010] However, since the ceiling detection plate 14 spreads above the whole car 5, the area S3 can not be used for maintenance space, and there is problem that maintenance work on the driving machine 2 can not be performed from the top of the car 5. Further, it is necessary to heighten the ceiling of the hoistway 1 to permit the worker to stand on the car 5 when the car 5 moves to the uppermost floor, thereby inhibiting effective utilization of space in the building.

[0011] Next, Fig. 17 is a side view showing a conventional elevator such as disclosed, for example, in Japanese Patent No. 2862713, and Fig. 18 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 17. In the figures, a plurality of chains 15 are suspended from the driving machine 2.

[0012] In such an elevator, the worker contacts or sees the chains 15 before colliding against the driving machine 2, to thereby prevent collision with the driving machine 2.

[0013] However, since there is a possibility that the worker will not contact or recognize the chains 15 because of their position and the position of the worker on the car 5, safety can not be sufficiently secured.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0014] The present invention is made to solve the problems mentioned above, and an object of the present invention is to provide a safety device for working on top of an elevator car, wherein a working space on a car can be secured, maintenance on a driving machine can be performed from the top of the car, and workers can be more safely kept from running into the driving machine.

[0015] To this end, according to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a safety device for working on top of an elevator car, employed in an elevator in which a driving machine for raising and lowering a car is disposed at an upper portion in a hoistway and a portion of the driving machine is disposed in an area where the car is projected in its raising and lowering direction, comprising: a detection plate suspended in the hoistway and disposed between the driving machine and the car to allow maintenance operations from a top of the car, the detection plate being capable of moving upwardly by being pushed from a lower position; a buffer attached to a bottom surface of the detection plate; a plurality of detecting switches for detecting the upward movement of the detection plate; and a stop circuit for stopping the raising of the car when at least one of the detecting switches is operated by the upward movement of the detection plate.

[0016] According to another aspect of the present in-

vention, there is provided a safety device for working on top of an elevator car, employed in an elevator in which a driving machine for raising and lowering a car is disposed at an upper portion of a hoistway and a portion of the driving machine is disposed in an area where the car is projected in its raising and lowering direction, comprising: a light projecting device provided on a side wall of the hoistway for horizontally projecting a plurality of light beams below the driving machine; a light receiving device provided on a side wall of the hoistway opposite to the light projecting device for receiving the light beams projected from the light projecting device; and a stop circuit for stopping the raising of the car when at least one of the light beams is intercepted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017]

Fig. 1 is a side view showing an elevator according to a first embodiment of the present invention;
 Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 1;
 Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an essential portion of the safety device in Fig. 1;
 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a state where the air bag in Fig. 3 is pushed from the lower position;
 Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a control circuit of the safety device in Fig. 1;
 Fig. 6 is a plan view showing a safety device for working on top of an elevator car according to a second embodiment of the present invention;
 Fig. 7 is a side view showing the safety device in Fig. 6;
 Fig. 8 is a side view showing an elevator according to a third embodiment of the present invention;
 Fig. 9 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 8;
 Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram showing the control circuit of the safety device in Fig. 8;
 Fig. 11 is an explanatory view showing a state where the worker goes into the region between the light emitting device and the light receiving device in Fig. 8;
 Fig. 12 is a plan view showing the safety device in Fig. 11;
 Fig. 13 is a side view showing an example of a conventional elevator;
 Fig. 14 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 13;
 Fig. 15 is a side view showing another example of a conventional elevator;
 Fig. 16 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 15;
 Fig. 17 is a side view showing another example of a conventional elevator; and
 Fig. 18 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 17.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0018] Preferred embodiments of the present inven-

tion will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0019] Fig. 1 is a side view showing an elevator according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 1. In the figures, a driving machine 21 is fixed to an upper portion of a hoistway 1. The driving machine 21 has a motor 22, a sheave 23 rotated by the motor 22, reduction gears 24 for transmitting the driving force of the motor 22 to the sheave 23, and a braking portion 25 for braking the rotation of the sheave 23.

[0020] A middle portion of a main rope 4 is wound around the sheave 23. A car 5 and a counterweight 6 are suspended by the main rope 4. A pair of car suspending sheaves 7 around which the main rope 4 is wound are provided at a lower portion of the car 5. A counterweight suspending sheave 8 around which the main rope 4 is wound is provided at a top portion of the counterweight 6.

[0021] The car 5 is provided with car doors 9. Landing doors 10 opposing the car doors 9 are provided on a hall side. A door machine 11 for opening/closing the car doors 9 and the landing doors 10 is mounted on a top portion of the car 5.

[0022] A safety device 31 for working on top of the car 5 for preventing workers on the car 5 from running into the driving machine 21 is suspended from a ceiling portion of the hoistway 1. The safety device 31 is disposed at a position between the car 5 and the driving machine 21 where it does not interfere with the car 5.

[0023] Further, the safety device 31 has a plurality of (four in the figure) hangers 32, a detection plate 33 suspended by the hangers 32, a plurality of detecting switches 34 disposed between the hangers 32 and the detection plate 33, and an air bag 35 attached as a buffer to a bottom portion of the detection plate 33.

[0024] Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an essential portion of the safety device 31 in Fig. 1. The detection plate 33 is provided with a plurality of penetrating holes 33a. Each detecting switch 34 has a first contact seat 36 made of insulating material and connected to a lower end portion of the hanger 32, a second contact seat 37 made of insulating material and fixed to the detection plate 33, a first contact 38 fixed to the first contact seat 36, and a second contact 39 fixed to the second contact seat 37 and contacting with and separating from the first contact 38.

[0025] The second contact seat 37 and the second contact 39 are provided with penetrating holes 37a and 39a continued to the penetrating hole 33a. The first contact seat 36 has a flange portion 36a for supporting the first contact 38, and a rod portion 36b penetrating the penetrating holes 33a, 37a and 39a.

[0026] Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a state where the air bag 35 in Fig. 3 is pushed from the lower position. In the case where the air bag 35 is pushed from the lower position, the air bag 35 is deformed and the detection plate 33 is pushed upwardly. Accordingly, the

second contact seat 37 and the second contact 39 fixed to the detection plate 33 are moved upwardly to separate the second contact 39 from the first contact 38.

[0027] Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a control circuit of the safety device 31 in Fig. 1. Contacts 34A to 34D of four detecting switches 34 are connected in series with each other. Since the contacts 34A to 34D are normally-closed contacts, when any one of the contacts 34A to 34D is opened, the raising of the car 5 is stopped by a stopping circuit 40.

[0028] In the above described elevator, during work on the car 5, when the car 5 is raised with a worker in the area S1 directly below the driving machine 21, the worker collides with the air bag 35, and the detection plate 33 is pushed upwardly. Consequently, the detecting switches 34 are opened, and the raising of the car 5 is stopped.

[0029] Accordingly, the workers can be more safely prevented from colliding against the driving machine 21. Also, the working area S2 on the car 5 can be sufficiently secured, and maintenance for the driving machine 21 can be performed from the top of the car 5. Further, since the air bag 35 is used, the impact of collision against the safety device 21 can be sufficiently decreased, thereby further improving safety. Also, since a plurality of detecting switches 34 are provided and the raising of the car 5 is stopped when any one of the detecting switches 34 is operated, reliability can be improved.

[0030] It should be noted that, while the air bag 35 is shown as the buffer in the first embodiment, the buffer is not limited to this, and it is also possible to use, for example, sponge, foamed plastic or the like.

Second Embodiment

[0031] Next, Fig. 6 is a plan view showing a safety device for working on top of an elevator car according to a second embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 7 is a side view showing the safety device in Fig. 6. In this embodiment, an oil receiving portion 41a shaped like a tray is provided at a top surface of the detection plate 41. The other constructions are the same as in the first embodiment.

[0032] In such a safety device, any lubricating oil leaking from the reduction gears 24, bearings (not shown) or the like of the driving machine 21 is received by the oil receiving portion 41a. Accordingly, the lubricating oil is prevented from dropping onto the car 5.

Third Embodiment

[0033] Next, Fig. 8 is a side view showing an elevator according to a third embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 9 is a plan view showing the elevator in Fig. 8. In this embodiment, a photoelectric proximity detecting device having a light projecting device 51 and a light receiving device 52 is used as a safety device. The light projecting device 51 and the light receiving device

52 are provided on the side walls of the hoistway 1 to oppose each other. A plurality of light beams 53 projected from the light projecting device 51 travel horizontally below the driving machine 21 and are received by the light receiving device 52. In other words, the light projecting device 51 and the light receiving device 52 are disposed at positions lower than the driving machine 21. The construction of the rest of the elevator is the same as in the first embodiment.

[0034] Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram showing the control circuit of the safety device in Fig. 8. An output contact 54 of the photoelectric proximity detecting device is connected to the stopping circuit 40 for stopping the raising of the car 5.

[0035] In such an elevator, during work on the car 5, when the car 5 is raised with a worker in the area S1 directly below the driving machine 21, the worker becomes positioned between the light projecting device 51 and the light receiving device 52, as shown in Fig. 11, before colliding against the driving machine 21. At this time, as shown in Fig. 12, one portion of the plurality of light beams 53 is intercepted by the worker. When the light beams 53 are intercepted, this is detected by the light receiving device 52, and the output contact 54 is opened, to thereby stop the raising of the car 5.

[0036] Accordingly, the workers can be more safely prevented from colliding against the driving machine 21. Also, the working area S2 on the car 5 can be sufficiently secured, and maintenance for the driving machine 21 can be performed from the top of the car 5. Further, since the worker only intercepts the light beams 53, the worker receives no impact from a collision. In addition, since the plurality of detecting light beams 53 is projected and the raising of the car 5 is stopped when any portion of the light beams 53 is intercepted, reliability can be improved.

Claims

1. A safety device for working on top of an elevator car, employed in an elevator in which a driving machine for raising and lowering a car is disposed at an upper portion in a hoistway and a portion of the driving machine is disposed in an area where the car is projected in its raising and lowering direction, comprising:

a detection plate suspended in the hoistway and disposed between the driving machine and the car to allow maintenance operations from a top of the car, the detection plate being capable of moving upwardly by being pushed from a lower position;
a buffer attached to a bottom surface of said detection plate;
a plurality of detecting switches for detecting the upward movement of said detection plate;

and
a stop circuit for stopping the raising of the car
when at least one of said detecting switches is
operated by the upward movement of said de-
tection plate.

2. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 1, wherein said buffer is an
air bag.

3. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 1, wherein said detection
plate is suspended by a plurality of hangers, and
said detecting switches are provided between said
hangers and said detection plate, respectively.

4. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 3, wherein said detecting
switches have first contacts fixed in relation to said
hangers and second contacts fixed in relation to
said detection plate, said second contacts being
separated from said first contacts by the upward
movement of said detection plate.

5. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 1, wherein an oil receiving
portion which receives oil dripping from the driving
machine is provided at top surface of said detection
plate.

6. A safety device for working on top of an elevator
car, employed in an elevator in which a driving ma-
chine for raising and lowering a car is disposed at
an upper portion of a hoistway and a portion of the
driving machine is disposed in an area where the
car is projected in its raising and lowering direction,
comprising:

a light projecting device provided on a side wall
of the hoistway for horizontally projecting a plu-
rality of light beams below the driving machine;
a light receiving device provided on a side wall
of the hoistway opposite to said light projecting
device for receiving the light beams projected
from said light projecting device; and
a stop circuit for stopping the raising of the car
when at least one of the light beams is inter-
cepted.

Amended claims in accordance with Rule 86(2) EPC.

1. A safety device for working on top of an elevator
car, employed in an elevator in which a driving ma-
chine (21) for raising and lowering a car (5) is dis-
posed at an upper portion in a hoistway (1) and a
portion of the driving machine (21) is disposed in an
area where the car (5) is projected in its raising and

lowering direction,

characterized by comprising:

a detection plate (33, 41) suspended in the
hoistway (1) and disposed between the driving
machine (21) and the car (5) to allow mainte-
nance operations from a top of the car (5), the
detection plate (33, 41) being capable of mov-
ing upwardly by being pushed from a lower po-
sition;

a buffer (35) attached to a bottom surface of
said detection plate (33, 41);

a plurality of detecting switches (34) for detect-
ing the upward movement of said detection
plate (33, 41); and

a stop circuit (40) for stopping the raising of the
car (5) when at least one of said detecting
switches (34) is operated by the upward move-
ment of said detection plate (33, 41).

2. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 1, wherein said buffer is an
air bag (35).

3. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein said detec-
tion plate (33, 41) is suspended by a plurality of
hangers (32), and said detecting switches (34) are
provided between said hangers (32) and said de-
tection plate (33, 41), respectively.

4. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in claim 3, wherein said detecting
switches (34) have first contacts (38) fixed in rela-
tion to said hangers (32) and second contacts (39)
fixed in relation to said detection plate (33, 41), said
second contacts (39) being separated from said first
contacts (38) by the upward movement of said de-
tection plate (33, 41).

5. The safety device for working on top of the elevator
car, as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein
an oil receiving portion (41a) which receives oil drip-
ping from the driving machine (21) is provided at top
surface of said detection plate (41).

6. A safety device for working on top of an elevator
car, employed in an elevator in which a driving ma-
chine (21) for raising and lowering a car (5) is dis-
posed at an upper portion of a hoistway (1) and a
portion of the driving machine (21) is disposed in an
area where the car (5) is projected in its raising and
lowering direction,

characterized by comprising:

a light projecting device (51) provided on a side
wall of the hoistway (1) for horizontally project-
ing a plurality of light beams (53) below the driv-

ing machine (21);

a light receiving device (52) provided on a side wall of the hoistway (1) opposite to said light projecting device (51) for receiving the light beams (53) projected from said light projecting device (51); and

a stop circuit (40) for stopping the raising of the car (5) when at least one of the light beams (53) is intercepted.

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FIG. 1

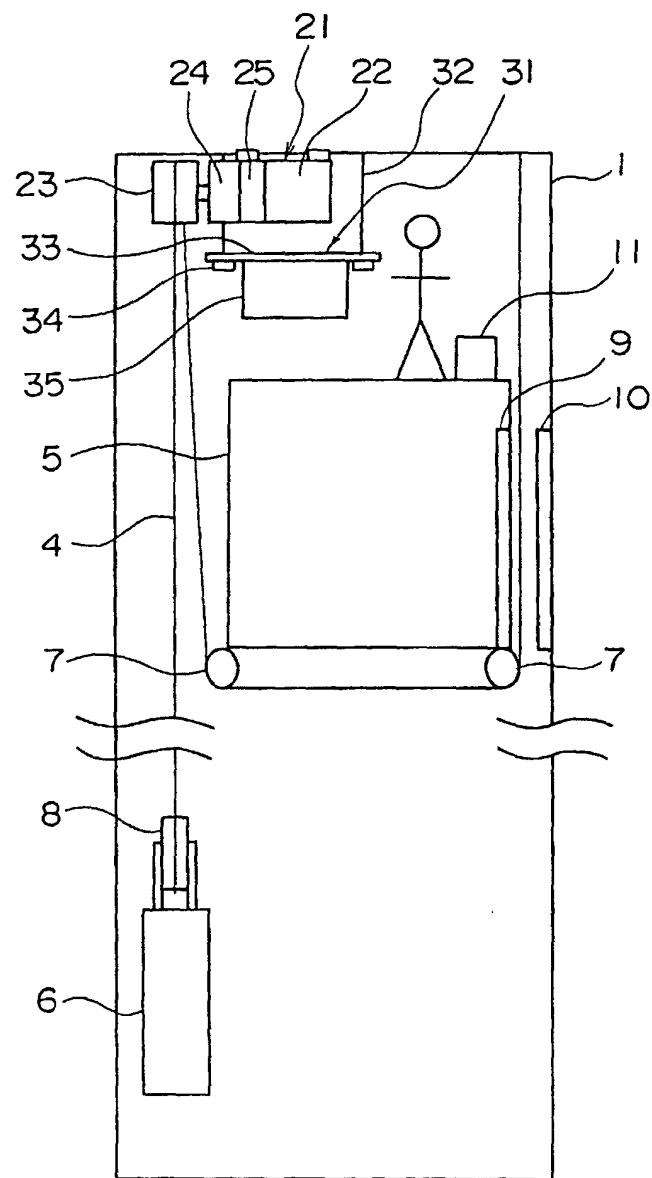


FIG. 2

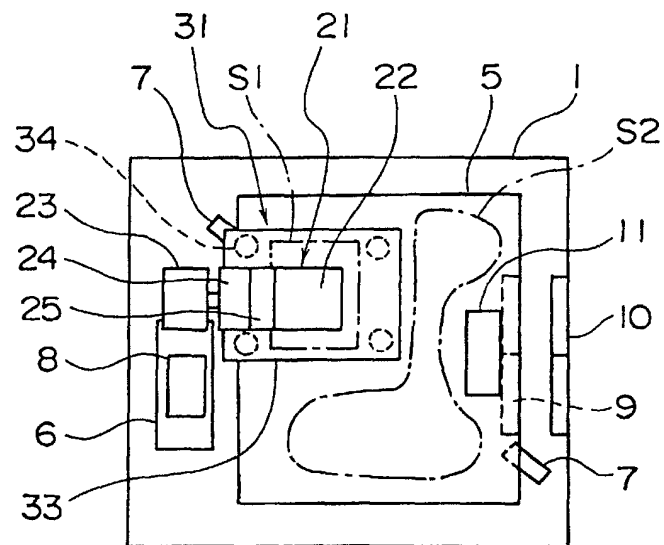


FIG. 3

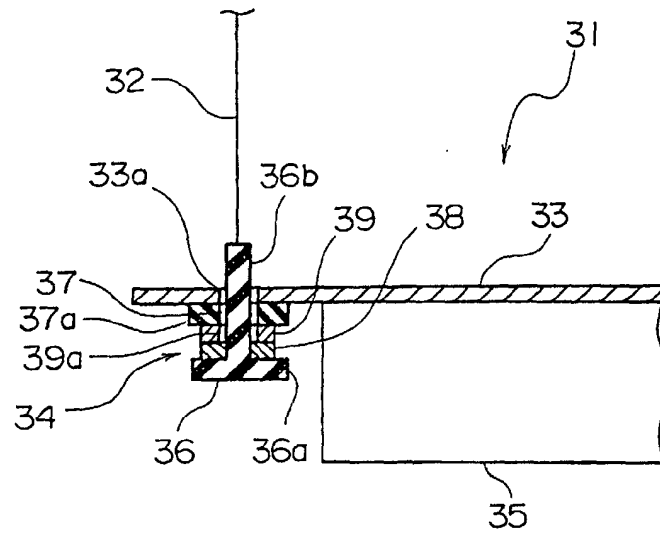


FIG. 4

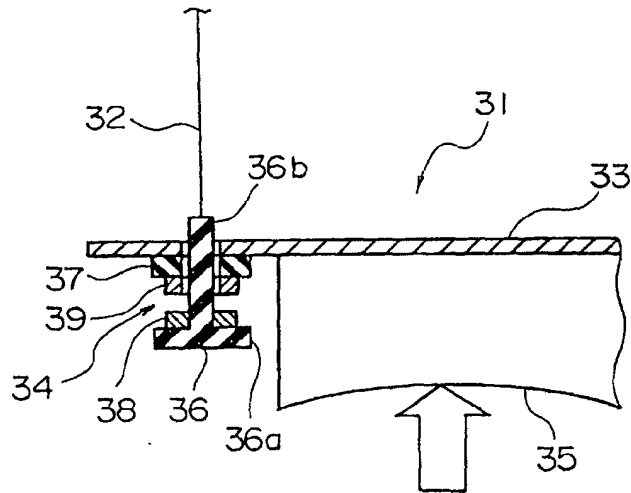


FIG. 5

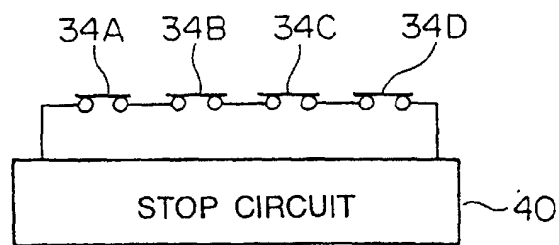


FIG. 6

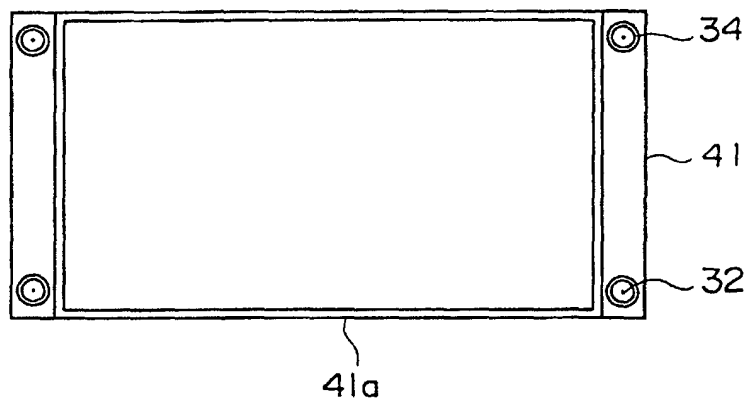


FIG. 7

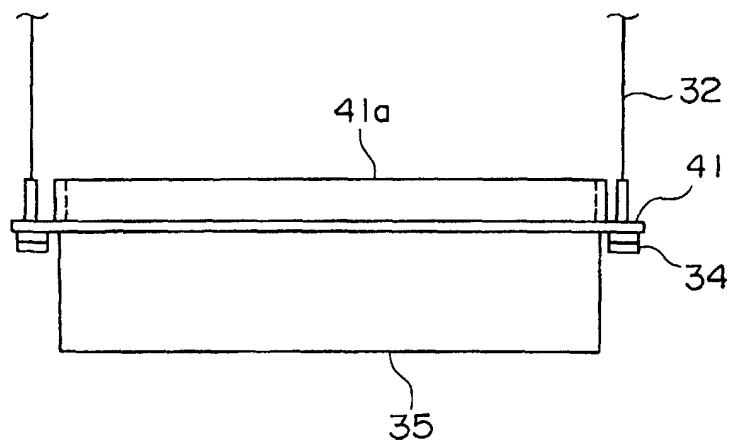


FIG. 8

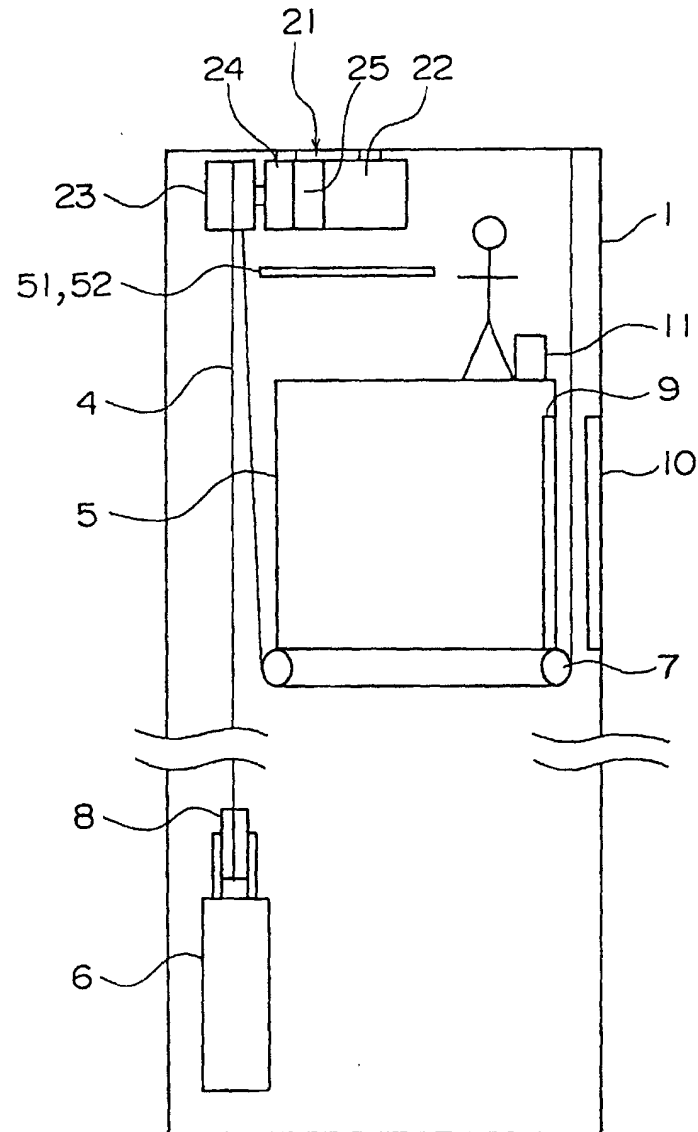


FIG. 9

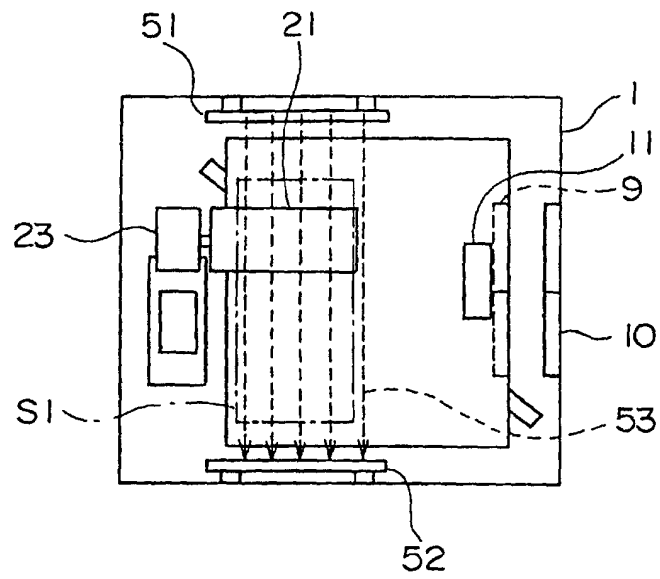


FIG. 10

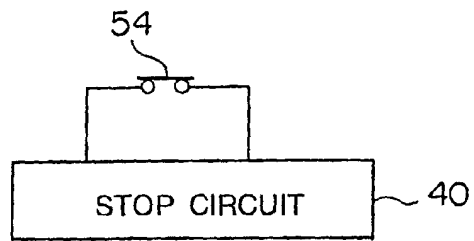


FIG. 11

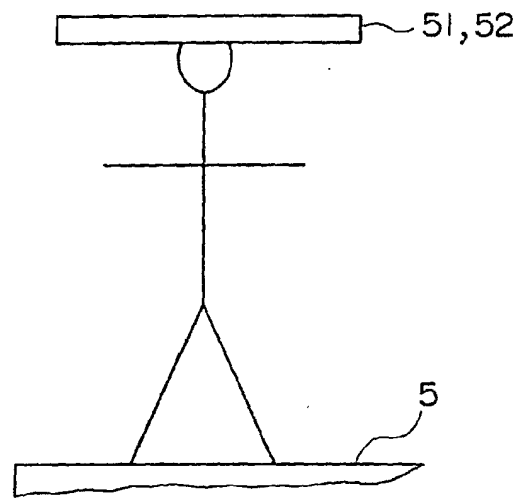


FIG. 12

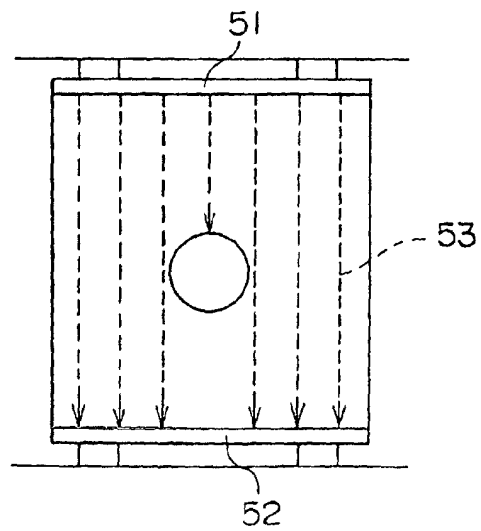


FIG. 13

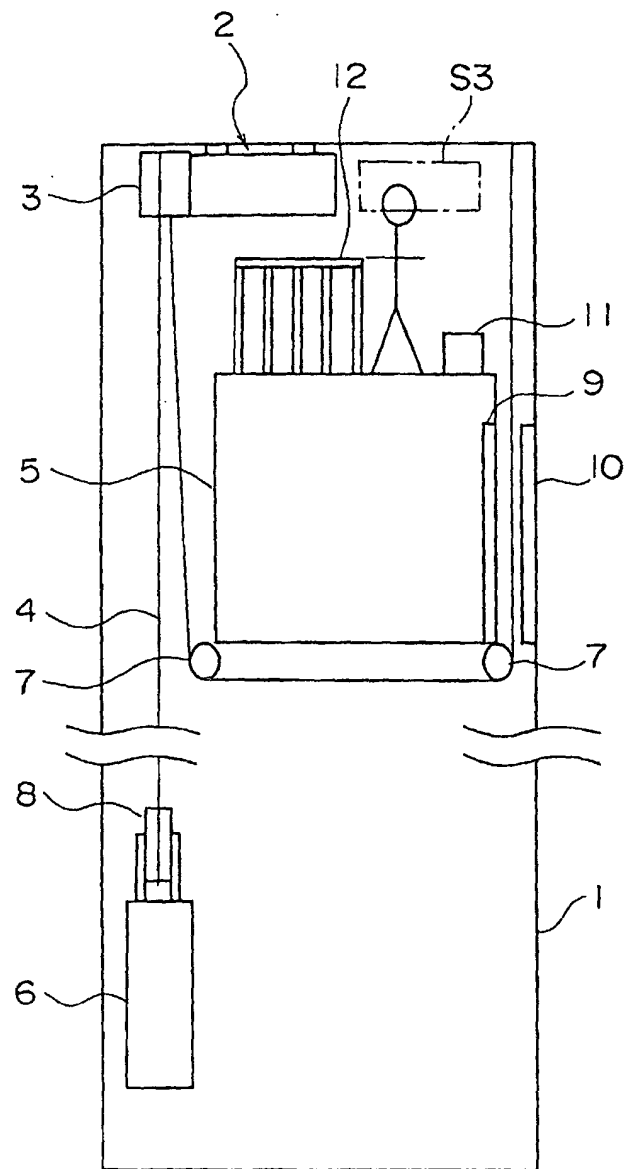


FIG. 14

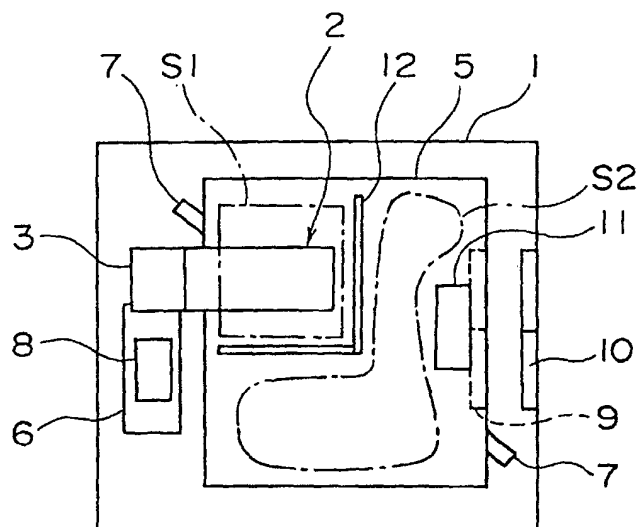


FIG. 15

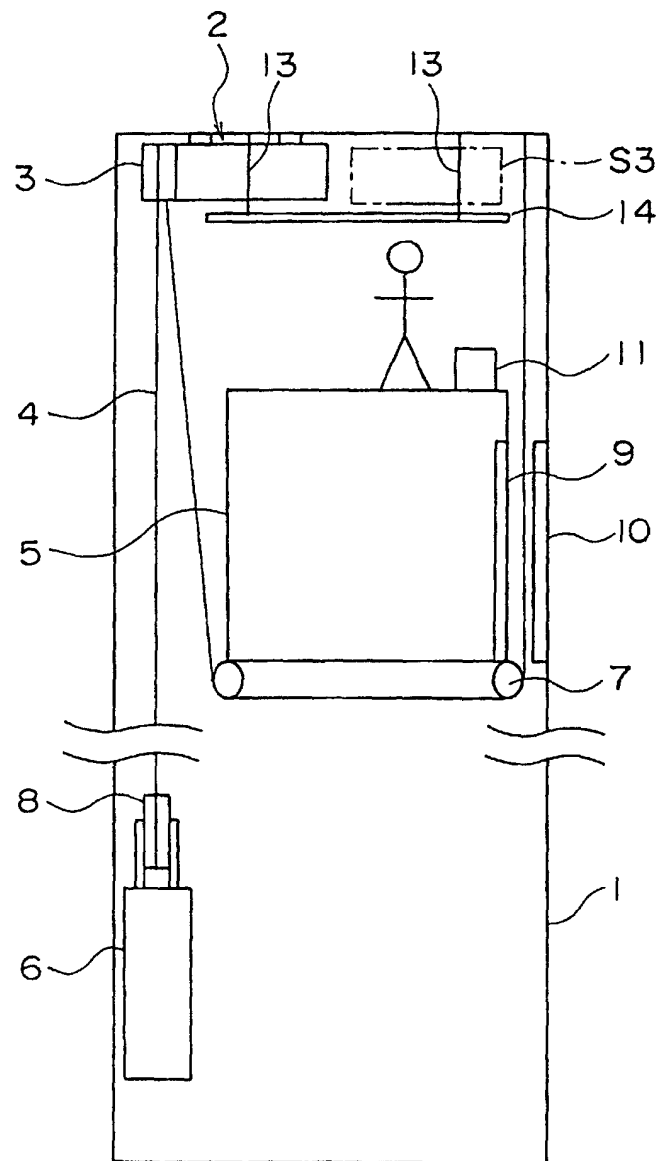


FIG. 16

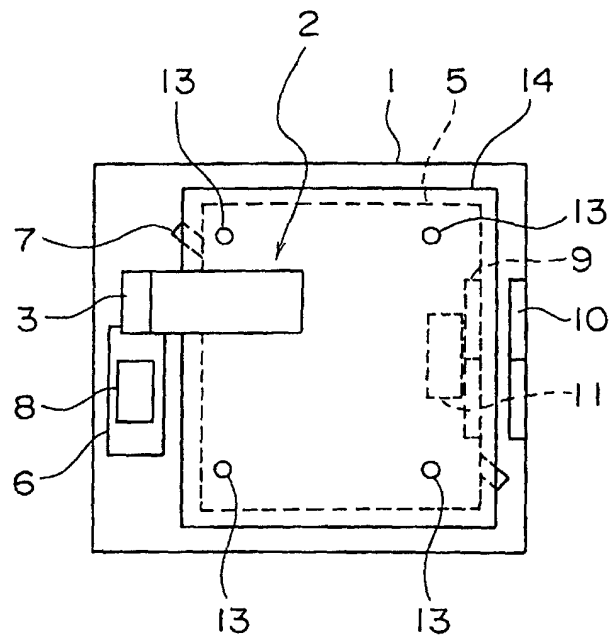


FIG. 17

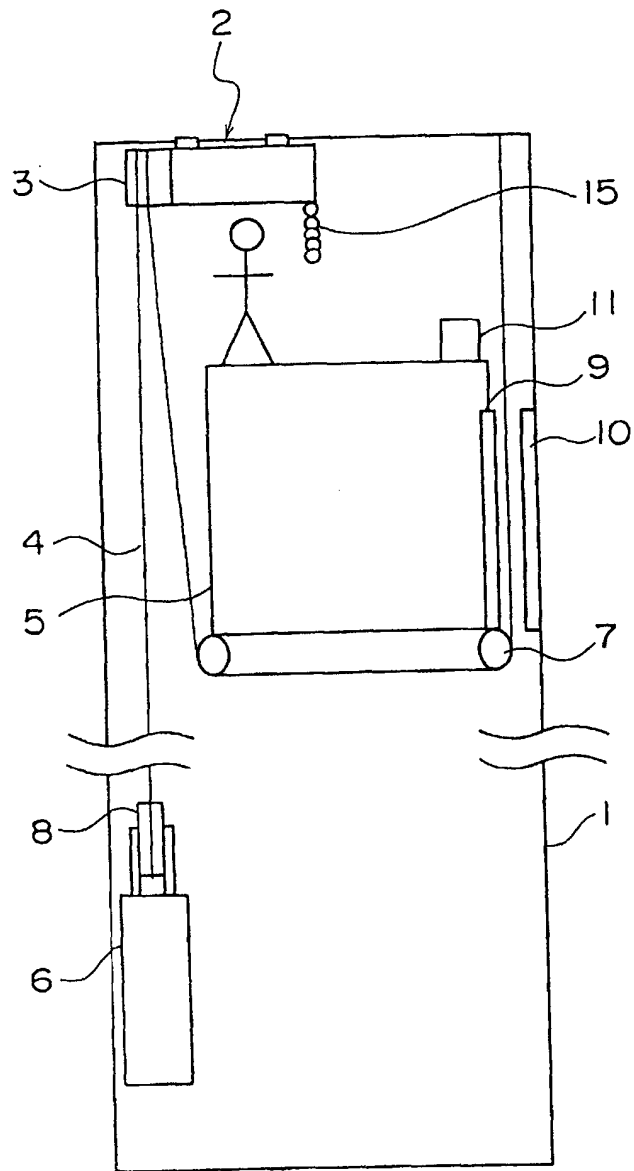
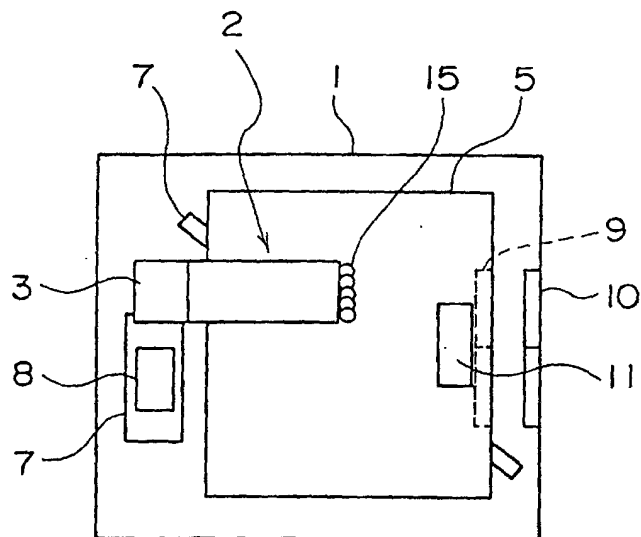


FIG. 18



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/00717

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl ⁷ B66B5/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl ⁷ B66B5/00-11/08		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2000 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2000 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2000		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 48-3961, Y1 (Hitachi Ltd.), 31 January, 1973 (31.01.73) (Family: none)	1-4
Y	JP, 11-335018, A (Toshiba Elevator Co., Ltd.), 07 December, 1999 (07.12.99) (Family: none),	1-4
Y	JP, 2862713, B2 (Toshiba Corporation), 11 December, 1998 (11.12.98)	1-4, 6
Y	EP, 0905081, A1 (Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba), 31 March, 1999 (31.03.99) & CN, 1212948, A	1-4, 6
Y	JP, 2-46788, U (Toshiba Corporation), 30 March, 1990 (30.03.99), Fig. 7 (Family: none)	6
A	EP, 0926093, A (Thyssen Aufzüge GmbH), 30 June, 1999 (30.06.99) & CN, 1218762, A & ES, 2136041, T & NO, 985529, A & PL, 329831, A	1-6
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 May, 2000 (23.05.00)		Date of mailing of the international search report
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1167268 A1
TITLE: SAFETY DEVICE FOR WORK ON
ELEVATOR CAGE
PUBN-DATE: January 2, 2002

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APPL-NO: EP00902881
APPL-DATE: February 9, 2000

PRIORITY-DATA: JP00000717W (February 9, 2000)

INT-CL (IPC): B66B005/00

EUR-CL (EPC): B66B005/00

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20020202 STATUS=O> In a safety device
for working on top of an elevator car, a detection

plate which is capable of moving upwardly by being pushed from a lower position is suspended in a hoistway. The detection plate is disposed between the driving machine and the car to allow maintenance operations from the top of the car. A buffer is attached to the bottom surface of the detection plate. A plurality of detecting switches detect the upward movement of the detection plate. When at least one of the detecting switches is operated by the upward movement of the detection plate, the raising of the car is stopped by a stop circuit. □